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ILATT WON'T BE SET ASIDE.

WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO HIM TO HIN THE LOCAL FIGHT.

He Profess Peace, but the Brookfield Men Reject the Overture-To-aight Will Bettie It Mayor Strong Labored in Valu for Harmony Relieves He Will Have the Appointing of the Police Reorganizers,

More ap-country Republicans were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night than at any other me since the passes gave out. Some of the Republicans on hand were ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, Richard Marcy, and J. Stoat Fassett. The result of the local fight is a matter of great interest to them. It has behind it, according to the Republicans from ap-country, the control of the next Republican State Convention, the continued control of the next State Committee, and the selection of delegates at large by the State Convention next year for the Republican National

This is the meaning of the fight, and to a certain extent explains its bitterness. Of course a new Republican County Committee will have to be elected next January, but the result of the present fight will go a long way toward determ ning the complexion of the next County Com-

it is this look into the future which makes Mr. Platt and his friends indifferent to the criticisms of Dr. Parkhurst and the non-partisans, his is a Republican party fight, and that is all there is to it, the Platt men declared. On the other hand the anti-Platt men in the county, and J. Sloat Fassett and his friends in the southern tier, are fighting for a representation that will entitle them to recognition in the State Convention for delegates at large to the next Republican National Convention, now only a year and a half off.

The Platt men declared that their factional opponents are using Dr. Parknurst and the Mugaps to boost along this fight for recognition. Mr. Platt and his friends, on the other hand, are determined to control, if possible, everything in sight, for the reason that he proposes to send a solid a delegation from the State to the next National Republican Convention as hard work and constant industry can bring about. Mr. Platt's candidate in the next National Conven-

All constant industry can bring about. Mr. Platt's candidate in the next National Convention has not yet appeared above the horizon, but every one of his friends, high and low, are shouting for ex-Speaker Reed, and many Washington Republicans are watching this preliminary latter in the Republican party of the State.

As to the local fight, all the efforts for harmony were brought to naught last night when the delegates to the County Committee who raver the election of William Brookfield as President met in caucus at the Windsor Hotel, in response to telegrams sent out by Mr. Brookfield, and refused to accept any of the conciliatory advances of the victors who elected Edward Lauterbach temporary Chairman at the meeting last Thursday night.

One of the most active in his efforts to secure namony has been Mayor Strong. Mayor Strong found that the friends of Mr. Platt were perfectly willing to make sacrifices, and his only trouble has been with a few of the irreconcilales who deminate the Brookfield faction. These gentlemen have been protesting their desire to help make the Mayor's administration a success, and have Indicated their wish to do it by furnishing most of the Republicans who would help the Mayor asked them, however, to

places.
When the Mayor asked them, however, to meet the Platt men in a conciliatory spirit he was met with a rebuff, and he discovered that there were some men who were more anxious to club Thomas C. Platt, with William Brockfield

cub Thomas C. Platt, with William Brookfeld for a weapen, than they were to make Mayor Strong's administration a success.

Notwithstanding the rebuffs the Mayor persisted in his efforts, and he went to bed Monday night believing that he had accomplished the end he sought. Mr. Lauterbach had agreed to withdraw in the interest of harmony, and the Platt men were got at all insistent that a strong platt man should be selected in his strad as President of the County Committee. The arrangement was that both factions should present three names of men who would be acceptarangement was that both factions should pre-sent three names of men who would be accepta-

sent three names of then who would be acceptable.

The Platt side presented the names of Henry E. Howland, Edmund Wetmore, and Col. Fred D. Grant, neither of whom has been known as a Platt man. The other side presented no names, but were expected to do so yesterday. The first news the Mayor got yesterday morning was that Cornelius N. Bliss and some others had declared against compromise, and that the fight was on as bitter as ever.

The efforts in the direction of harmony were not relaxed, however. Ellin Hoot and S. V. R. Cruger were draughted into the work, and tried to get Mr. Brockfield to retire from the field in the interest of harmony. Instead of doing so he called last night's caucus, which voted to die in the last ditch. The Mayor himself had a long

the last disch. The Mayor himself had a long tok with Mr. Brookfield at the City Hall yester-Gay morning, but it was unproductive.

Mr. Lauterbach is even willing to retire for

man other than Mr. Brooxfield, and it is

the committee to be held in Terrace

meeting of the committee to be held in Terrace Garden to-night.

Mayor Strong has been very favorably impressed with the fairness the anti-Brookfield men have exhibited throughout the contest for control of the organization. He has refused to be drawn into the contest to the injury of his saministration, and he anticipates nothing but shimistration, and he anticipates nothing but shimistration to that body.

While the Committee of Seventy the City Cub. the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Parkhorst, and others are arranging for mass meetings to protest against the passage of a police reorganization bill which will give the power to appoint the Commissioners to do the reorganing to the Govern r. Mayor Strong rests seems in the understanding that that particular section of the bill will not be passed as drafted, and that when the bill is passed he will name the Commissioners.

Thave been informed that that provision of

o the bill is passed he will name the coners.

I been informed that that provision of a unconstitutional, said he yesterday to a query on the subject.

I simms, the colored assistant janitor seembly, got the better of his colored who proposed to denounce him last a voting for Lauterbach when they is ought to have voted for Brookfield, wing where this was to be done was exion supplied by the secretary. There were about 150 are present. They were from all section of the city, but it was noticeable that riends from the Eleventh were plenty, where of the Twenty-seventh district he resolutions which denounced all who broke their pledges and voted

broke their pledges and voted sookled.

\*\*spreamptly on his feet to protest that was instructed. One of his friends as the resolutions on the table. This be a signal to the janitor of the buildwan to turn out the gas, and soon the his list before had all been trying to he same time filed out into the cold the same time filed out into the cold hairman Flow and the other twenty. No

The officers of the Republican Election disistrat adopted last evening the following reso-

the sense of this meeting that the dele-ies I wenty third Assembly district to the mustbe be requested to vote for the elec-lian brookfield as permanent Chairman of Committee.

BIRONG THOUGHT IT WAS PLATE, But It Was Only a Nice Man Interested in Keeping Sunday Dry.

Mayor Strong was surprised vesterday after-

bon when a gentleman, whom almost any one at first glance would have taken to be the Presi dent of the United States Express Company, spensed the door of his office, walked in, and sought a seat in a retired corner on one of the tofas. The Mayor called to him, saying: Come right in. I'm glad to see you.

The Mayor whispered to the gentleman who happened to be talking with him at his deak. and the latter looked around with much sur-ides at the man who was approaching in five at the man who was approaching in five to the Mayor's cordial invitation. His look of surprise turned to one of perplexity, and is thoughts head and said, audibly: "No; it saids."

so it proved. Instead of being Thomas tery one at first believed, the vis-it knowles, tieneral Secretary of it beadast Union, who made an ap-solition of the Masor to discuss the liquor a committee representing the constitution of the second of the labout the resemblance of Mr.

vas not Mr. Platt, but he was a has also arranged to meet Mrs. crannis and the committee ap-s Chickering Hall temperance chick to-morrow afternoon.

BOURGEOIS TRIES AGAIN. Me Mopes to Announce the French Min-

Panis, Jan. 22.-Unless all plans are again upset, President Fauro's first Cabinet will be gazetted on Thursday. The new Ministry will be avowedly Radical, although including two or three moderate members, and it will have a definite Radical programme, including an income tax and political ammesty. President Faure himself tried to harmonize

the conflicting elements which M. Bourgeois had brought together only to find them hopeless. There was a quarrel the first time he attempted to discuss the disputed question. He did not succeed in inducing M. Poincaré to withdraw his opposition to the income tax, but did persuade M. Cavaignae to serve if a Radical were found to replace M. Poincaré. So the President sent again for M. Bourgeois, who found it a comparatively easy task to form a Cabinet of which his Radical friends held the strong majority, and which did not pretend neutrality on all controversial issues.

The two best-known men whom he secured are M. Cavaignae and M. Lockroy. The latter, who is the best-known naval authority in French public life, will reorganize the French navy if he is permitted to remain long enough in the Ministry of Marine. He has an ambitious programme for the construction of fast cruisers and smaller craft as opposed to battle ships.

At 9 o'clock to-night M. Bourgeois was ready o go to the Elysée to report the formation of the Cabinet. He assured the President that the only point remaining was the decision whether M. Cavaignac and M. Cochery should take the War and Finance portfolios respectively, or vice versa. It was agreed to settle the matter by drawing lots. At the last moment M. Doumer, who was selected for the portfolio of Public Works, said it would be better to consult on certain points in the financial programme before making a definite announcement.

M. Bourgeois agreed to meet him and some others a half hour later for this purpose. MM. Cavaignac, Lockroy, and Cochery responded to the summons, but M. Doumer failed to appear. The latter was found an hour and a half later. He told a reporter he did not know whether he would accept. The final completion of the Cabinet, therefore, is again postponed. M. Cavaignac said to me at 11:30 o'clock to-night:

"Nothing will be settled until to-morrow, but M. Bourgeois is certain to succeed in forming a Cabinet. He is sure of the acceptance of MM. Lockroy, Combes, Hanotaux, De Verninac, Cochery, and myself."

By the United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Standard's Paris correspondent gives the composition of the new Cabinet approximately as follows:

M. Bourgeois, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.

M. Hanotaux, Foreign Affairs.

M. Cochery, Finance.

M. Cavaignac, War.

M. Lockroy, Marine.

M. Terrier, Public Works.

Cochery, Finance.
Cavalgrac, War.
Lockroy, Marine.
Terrier, Public Works.
de Verninac, Agriculture.
Combes, Public Instruction.
Doumer, Commerce.
Maurice Lebon, Colonies.
Leveille, Justice.

BROADWAY CABLE CARS BUNCH

An Engraver Passing Between Two Knocked Bown-His Left Leg Crushed.

An up-bound cable car of the Broadway road went around the Fourteenth street curve so fast soon after 6 o'clock last night that it jumped the track at Fifteenth street. It didn't take long to get the car back on the track. But before it could continue its way up town a number of car did get under way, it was followed so closely by five others that to some people the six cars looked almost like a train.

The six cars forged up Broadway, and when any of the foremost care stopped to give a man a chance to swing himself aboard the rear cars slowed up also, and in this way, with some

slowed up also, and in this way, with some stons, the six cars, separated from each other by only a few feet, managed to get up as far as Twenty-ninth street.

There, for some reason, they had to stop. Somewhere on the train was Alfred Shrier, a wood engraver for Bross Bross, or 38 Nassau street. His home is at 596 North St. Paul street, Rochester, and he is bearding at 230 West Twenty-ninth street. He got off at Twenty-ninth street and started to cross the track to go to his room.

twenty-ninth street and started to cross the track to go to his room.

Two of the foremost cars in the train were nos. 168 and 173. The front of 168 was only a few feet in the rear of 173, and before Surfer tried to go between these cars he asked the gripman of 168 if it would be safe for him to go rried to go between these cars he asked the grip-man of 168 if it would be safe for him to ke through. The gripman nodded and Shrier started across the track. The formost car had been at rest only a very short time, and just as Shrier got part way across one of the rear cars bumped into the car ahead of it, and the force joited all the cars ahead. No. 168 got the im-pact, and, jumping forward, struck down Shrier. It shoved him partly under the fender along the track until it banged into 173, when it stopped. He cried for help at first, but soon became unconscious.

In a rew seconds men in the crowd got to work to free him, and then they carried him, with his left leg badly crushed, into a neighboring shoc store. Other men hurried for doctors and Dr. W. T. Hall of 1,230 Broadway made Shrier as comfortable as possible until an ambulance ar-rived in which Shrier was taken to Bellevue

ospital. None of the gripmen was arrested. HARLEM'S DANGEROUS CROSSING.

George N. Lewis Ron Down by a Third Avenue Cable Cur at 125th Street.

George N. Lewis, General Manager of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, was run down yesterday by a cable car at 125th street and Third avenue. The junction of Third wenue and 125th street is the busiest corner in Harlem, and is rapidly coming to be one of the most dangerous crossings in the town. The cable car tracks of the Third avenue and the 125th street branch cross each other at right angles at this point. The crossing of the cables forces the gripmen to release the grip.

The cars are left to swing across the street and avenue by their own momentum. Guards are stationed there to warn passers-by of the approach of the cars.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis after travelling up town in a cable car hurried to catch a west-bound In a cable car hurried to carch a west-bound car. The car they had just got out of hid car 7s, bound south. Gripman Isaac Bostum of car 7s had released the grip and the car shot forward just as Mr. Lewis stepped back in time to avoid the danger, but her husband was knocked down and dragged nearly fifty feet before the gripman could halt the heavy car. In falling, Mr. Lewis had instinctively caught hold of the step of the car.

His action and the car's fender saved Mr Lewis from being crushed under the wholes. Itself shoulder was dislocated and he was hadly bruised, but he was able to walk to the East 175th strest station house, where Gripman Boerum, who is 34 years old and lives at 124 Cherystreet, was locked up on his complaint. Mr. Lewis is 55 years old and lives at 142 West 133d

DR. A. L. LOOMIS VERY ILL.

He Has Acute Pacumonts—His Physicians Say There is a Chance of Recovery. Dr. Alfred L. Loomis has been very ill since and until yesterday afternoon his life was de

sunday evening from acute lobar pneumonia, spaired of. Since then a change for the better

spaired of. Since then a change for the better has set in, and late last night the attending physicians said that he was much better and had a "fighting chance" for his life.

The attack was unexpected, as the Doctor has been in unusually good health. He complained on Sunday afternoon of not feeling well, and in the evening he was so much worse that, not relying on his own skill even in his specialty, pulmonary diseases, he called in Dr. Lewis Stimson, his brother-in-law, and Dr. Quimby, his partner. As Dr. Lounis rapidly grew worse they summoned in consultation Dr. Le Febre, Dr. Harry Loomis, and Dr. William Coleman. It is their intention to call in Dr. Henry Steams to-day, although they now say that there is no immediate danger and that only the labe of one lung is affected. Dr. Loomis is 63 years old.

SHATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22. It is reported in hipping circles that the schooner Elfa Johnson which left here Jan, 10 lumber laden for San ancisco, has gone down at san will ard, the result of a dynamite explosion

12 HOURS OF SUNDAY RUM.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS AGREE ON WHAT THEY WANT.

ocktail Hours in the Mornings Dearest to Their Hearts To Have Another Talk with the Mayor-Objecting Clergymen,

The Central Association of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers met at Terrace Garden yesterday afternoon and adopted the following reso lutions, presented by Cornelius Roche, as representing their ideas of what would be fair and just in the way of a Sunday-selling law:

Resolved. That it is the opinion of the members of the Central Association of the Wine, Liquor, and Reer Dealers' Association of the County of New York that it is the gravest duty of those intrusted with the making of the laws to see that they are just and equitable, and that their enforcement be reasonable and impartial; therefore

ore
Resilved, That this body appoint a committee
o go to Albany and lay before the members of
ooth branches of the Legislature that the present Excise law is unreasonable and unjust, and is ent Excise law is intreasonable and unjust, and is only partially enforced; intreasonable, for a great majority of the citizens have a reasonable desire to violate it; unjust, for it is not uniformly enforced throughout the State. Therefore we pray the Legislature to so amond the Excise law as to be in touch with the natural desires of the people, and sufficiently just to be respected and obeyed; that the Sunday law be so amended as to make it lawful to sell between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M. and 2 and 12 P. M. We believe that with such concessions the law would be respected and obeyed and would save the reputable dealers from being constantly referred to as violators of the law.

Henry Hirsch presided at the meeting, which was held behind closed doors. The committee which waited on the Mayor last week reported the result of their interview with him, and Morris Tekulsky and President Hirsch told of visits they had made to Superintendent Byrnes to ascertain if they would be safe in trying to keep

certain if they would be safe in trying to keep places open under the present law during the hours mentioned by Mayor Strong-from 2 to 11 P. M. on Sunday.

They said that they had received a decided negative from the Superintendent, and that the only thing to do was to adopt the Mayor's suggestion and frame a proposed law that they hought could be enforced and would be satisfactory to everybody.

The restriction to afternoon sales met with decided opposition. It was stated by most delegates that the most profitable Sunday business is in cocktalls, sours, and brandy-and-sodas, "especially after a Saturiay night," one of them said. These delegates said that most of their Sunday business was in the morning, and in the summer months this is particularly the case.

One of them said that the boys came back One of them said that the boys came back from the summer resorts in the evening either loaded or with only a "can thirst" for beer and that there is no profit in such custom.

These arguments resulted in providing for the two hours for business in the morning. It was hinted, though, that the association will compromise if the afternoon hours are lengthened, say from noon to 1 A, M.

President Hirsch, Morris Tekulsky, and Christopher Boylan were appointed the committee to prepare this proposed legislation and urge its adoption. Before they take their bill to Albany they expect to have another talk with Mayor Strong.

A specimen of the opposition they will en-counter is this:

counter is this:

To the Hon. Judson Lawson, Assemblyman of the Twenty-third Assembly District:

We, the undersigned infiniters in the Assembly district which you represent knowling intimately, as no other persons can, the sentiment of the orderly and thristian people of this community, do herewith present persons can the sentiment of the orderly and thristian people of this community, do herewith premay be introduced to discuss the sale of liquor or the opening of the saloons on any part of Sunday.

The opening of the saloons on Sunday would certainly result in an increase of disorder and crime. The police corruption which has been an incident of the present iquor law is but a small part of the evil for which the saloon is responsible. We sak a restriction of the present privileges of the saloon, not a concession of larger privileges; we ask better provision for enforcing the present or more effective saloon legislation.

tition.

The Republican party has been put in power, and at party must be held responsible for any failure to sepect the better sense of the community in this mater, which lies nearest to the security and happiness. the people. One Balcon Shaw, West End Presbyterian Church.

of the people.

JOHN BALCON BHAW, West End Presbyterian Church.
E. A. BRADLEY, St. Agnes Chapel.
HENRY EVERTSON COMM, Collegiate Reformed Church.
JAMES A. FRANCUS, Riverside Raptist Church.
JAMES A. FRANCUS, Riverside Blussed Sacrament.
J. S. SHIPHAN, Church of the Blussed Sacrament.
J. S. SHIPHAN, Christ Church.
EDWARD C. HOUGHTON, Transfiguration Chapel.
ROBERT RUSSELL, BOSTH, Rutgers Riverside Church.
WILLON MERILS SHIPH, Central Fresbyterian Church.
GWORGE WHILE, St. Andrews's Methodist Church.
EDWING, BELLES, Church of the Eternal Hope.
J. M. HALDERMAN, FIRST Builds Church.
HENRY CHEMBERLAINS, St. MATCHEWS'S Church.
ASSAS F. ATTERUCRY, Park Presbyterian Church.
JOSEPH R. KERD, FOURTH Fresbyterian Church.
JOSEPH R. KERD, FOURTH FRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
JUNG, WILLE, Scotch Fresbyterian Church.
D. H. BELSENGE, Trinity Evangelical Latheran Church.
E. BELSENGE, Trinity Evangelical Latheran Church.
E. BELSENGE, Trinity Evangelical Latheran Church.
E. S. TIPPLE, Grace Methodist Church.
BELBERSERE, Trinity Evangelical Latheran Church.
E. S. TIPPLE, Grace Methodist Church.
BLUB M. MILBERAY, Morningside Baptist Church.
BALPH WOOD KENVON, Church of the Archangel.

DEATH OF EDWARD SOLOMON,

The Former Husband of Lillian Russell and a Comte Opera Composer.

LONDON Jan 222 Edward Solomon the com poser of comic opera, died of typhoid fever to-

Edward Solomon wrote the comic opera "Billee Taylor" and married Lillian Russell, and was perhaps as well-known as "the husband of Lillian Russell" as by any other appel

lation. "Billee Taylor" was the comic opera in which, in the part of Phoche, Miss Russell added to her reputation. While she was singing the part Solomon became first acquainted with her, and the next thing known was that the two had gone to England on a wedding trip. In ringland Solomon brought out a number of

In England Solomon brought out a number of other comic operas which he had composed, and Miss Russell appeared in them.

Upon his return with Miss Russell to this country Mr. Solomon was obliged to appear as co-respondent in divorce proceedings brought by John Braham, Miss Russell's husband.

The day after the divorce was granted, on May 10, 1884. Solomon was married to Miss Russell in Jersey City. For a time there was a wane in Mrs. Solomon's, and presumably in Mr. Solomon's, future, but he finally got to work and produced a comic opera, called the "Naild and the Moonlighter," at the Standard Theatre.

heatre. His wife sang the principal rôle and he him-if conducted the orchestra, but the venture

was a failure.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon lived together for two years and then Miss Russell found out that Mr. Solomon had another wife.

A daughter, Lillian Russell Solomon, now 10 years old, was the result of the marriage, In 1803 Mr. Solomon was divorced by Judge Mo-Adam.

A FINANCIAL MESSAGE.

The President Sald to He Preparing to Send One to Congress, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22,-There was a persist-

gaining a foothold there. It passed by a strict ent rumor at the Capitol to-day not traceable to any reliable source that President Cleveland party vote. is preparing a message to be sent to Congress at an early day, in which he will suggest a plan of financial legislation that can be enacted before the 4th of March. What his plan is cannot be learned, but he is known to be ready to make

learned, but he is known to be ready to make any reasonable suggestion in order to relieve the Trensury situation and avoid calling the Fifty-fourth Congress in extraordinary session.

Senator Hill will outline his plan of currency reform in his address next Saturday night before the New York Democratic Club, and it is understood that the President's friends have advised him to make public his scheme of legistation before that date. Senator Hill satill confident that a financial bill will be passed before the adjournment of this Congress.

Senator Hill's friends recall that just before President cleveland rejected the Gorman compromise bill in 1863 the Senator was announced to make a speech in Brooklyn on the political and financial question and in favor of unconditional repeal. The day before the date set for Mr. Hill's speech the President came out with an authorized statement to the effect that he would accept he compromise, but would insist upon the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. It would be a strange coincidence if the President should now anticipate Senator Hill's New York Bemocratic Club speech with a declaration on the financial question. Some of the Senator's closest friends are locking for just such an occurrence within the next forty-eight hours.

Both Legs Crushed by a Locomotive

Salvator Luna, an Italian inhorer, 42 years old, was struck by an engine at Amawalk, on the Putnam division of the New York Central Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and was so hadly tangled up in the machinery that a piston rea and one of the wheels of the engine had to be taken off to get him out. Both legs were taken off to get him out. Both legs were crushed at the hips. He was brought to this city and taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

SCANDAL FROM THE ELYSEE. The Most Serious Reports as to the Pri-

Paris, Jan. 22.-It has been sincerely hoped by self-respecting Frenchmen that it would be possible to ignore certain personal influences which, for some weeks before his resignation, made M. Casimir-Périer most anxious to with draw from public life. Even the unscrupulous abuse by the Paris press has not included open

attacks upon the private life of the President. The most serious reports of a personal nature have had the widest private circulation, and now it becomes apparent that these matters must soon be of public record. It is not necessary at the present moment to

do more than note the fact that on leaving the Elysce the ex-President went to his former private residence in the Rue Nitot, while his wife went to the home of her sister in the Avenue Montaigne.

\$50,000,000 NOT ENOUGH ?

Rapid Transit Commission to Ask the Legtalature to Amend Its Powers.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board in the Home Life building. Commissioners Orr, Low, Claffin, Steinway, and Comptroller Fitch were present. The meeting was behind closed doors, Suggestions how to build the road were re ceived, but were not made public. One of the Commissioners said that they were mostly from eranks.

Counsel E. M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman reported that they were engaged in drawing a bill to be presented to the Legislature making amendments to the present law. The proposed amendments were not made public, but it was understood that the Commissioners are in favor of increasing the limit of expenditure and extending the time limit. The report of the committee of experts was not ready. It will probably be presented at the next meeting.

3,000 STUDENTS VOLUNTEER.

They Will Fight for Mexico if There is War With Guatemala,

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 22.-Three thousand students, accompanied by friends, called on President Diaz at the National Palace to day and offered their services in the event of war between Mexico and Guatemala. The President, who was deeply moved, said that relations between the two countries had not yet come to a crisis, but that the diplomatic situation was dangerous and war might result. Peace was necessary to the progress of the republic, he said, and the Government would not interrupt it unless absolutely compelled to do so.

LIVELY SCRAP IN BROADWAY. A Philadelphia Broker's Tall Hat Spoiled

- He is Locked Up. There was a fight in Broadway, near Twentyseventh street, while people were coming out of the theatres last night. The principals were William P. Stilwell, a young broker from Philadelphia, and George Williams, a clerk, living at 45 West Twenty-seventh street. Both men wore tall hats and were well dressed.

No one in the crowd which gathered about the men knew what they were fighting for. The first intimation of hostilities was when Stillwell, who had apparently been drinking, threatened to break William's face. For reply Williams struck Stillwell in the face and then the two men, their tail hats, and their long coats were badly mixed up. The spectators formed a ring and clapped their hands in time with the blows of the two men.

It all ended when Policeman Fitzgerald of the West Thirtieth street station came up and arrested Stilwell, whose hat was crushed and lip swelled, and took him to the station. Williams accompanied them to the station. Neither of the men would tell why they fought. Fitzgerald made a charge of disorderly conduct against Stilwell, who was consequently locked up.

WANTED TO SEE THE MAYOR. Ready to Pay the Regular Admission Fee

Not Satisfied with Clerk Burrows. A new kind of crank called at the City Hall and walked on his toes. He appeared at the

yesterday. He was an old man, oddly dressed, outer door of the Mayor's office in the afternoon, and, putting his hand down in his pocket, brought forth a worn purse. Opening it he went up to Policeman Wilson and said: "What is the admission price?" "What for?" asked the officer. "To see the Mayor," answered the caller.

"To see the Mayor," answered the caller.
"He is not on exhibition to-day," said the
officer, "but you can see his confidential clerk."
The caller tiptoed into the room where Mr.
Burrows was writing, and he said: "Sh, sh!
The universe is twisted. Tammany men are
being thrown out of the Street Cleaning Depart-

Mr. Burrows sighed wearily and asked what was wanted.
"I'm David Fuller of the Twenty-fifth As-sembly district, and they won't let me pay to see the Mayor," said the visitor in an injured

tone.
"Why should you?" asked Mr. Burrows.
"Why shouldn't 1? Don't you suppose I know what kind of a man the Mayor is? It's a shame that I can't pay to see him." And he went away complaining that he was unjustly treated.

It Explodes in the Hall, Injuring Severa

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22. During a concert in a café at Junetz, three miles north of Charleroi, last vening, a bomb was thrown into the middle of the hall. The missils exploded wrecking the furniture and extinguishing the lights. Several persons were burt by flying splinters, and others were thrown down and trampled upon in the panic which followed the explosion. No one, however, was seriously injured.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT MILAN. Milan, Jan. 22.—A bomb was exploded near the residence of a certain banker in this city to-day. No damage was done. Later an unex-ploded bomb was found.

Indiana Condemns the Hawailan Infamy INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.-A resolution was presented to the Legislature to-day condemning the Hawaiian policy of President Cleveland's Administration in its every phase, lenouncing the hauling down of the flag, urging the speedy annexation of the islands, and recommending that a war ship be kept at Honolulu in order to prevent any other nation from

Trolley Transit for Staten Island

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Raticoad Company have under consideration the advisability of changing the motive power of their road to electricity, making a trolley line of it It is proposed to run branch lines from the main line into the interior of the island from all the principal stations. Killed and Injured in a Tornado

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22. - A tornado yesterday after

noon at Pigett, Ark., killed two men and seriously injured nine persons. At McCaine's Mill. two miles south of Pigett, several dwellings were demolished and eleven persons injured. two of whom will die. To Carry Shells to Gray Gables. COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Jan. 22 .- A Long

chartered to carry shells for President Groves Cleveland from Cambridge, Md., to Gray Ga-

Island schooner, the Donna T. Briggs, has been

bles, where they will be used in making shell walks around the President's place. Capt Al-len Gurney of this place, who cans the vessel, expects to start for his first cargo in a few days. The Dwindling Gold Reserve. WARRINGTON, Jan. 22.-The Treasury Depart. ment to-day lost \$1,000,000 in gold - \$1,500 for export and \$100,000 in exchange for United States notes leaving the gold reserve at the close of business to-day \$08,501,803.

No 'Time for Arbitration! Kill that cold with liker's Expectorant .- Adu

Two Men Wounded by Sentries, One Mortally.

MORE TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

Seven Hundred Trolley Road Electric Linemen Will Strike To-day.

The Third Brigade Ordered Under Arms by Brig.-Gen. R. M. Oliver, but It May Not Be Sent to Brooklyn-Adjt.-Gen, Me-Alpin's Trip from Albany on a Special Train-He Confers with Mayor Schleren and Gen, McLeer on the Situation and Returns at Midnight-More Shooting Yesterday in Hidgewood-The Citizens of Brooklyn Muke a Protest Against Sentimental Sympathy with Violence,

critical. While there was no repetition of the serious rioting that attended the running of the first car over the Greene and Gates avenue rallroad on Monday, it was again necessary at times for both the soldiers and the police to fire shots to induce a respect for the law. The first shots fired by soldiers with the intent

The situation in Brooklyn last night remained

to kill were fired last night by three sentries on duty at Broadway and Halsey street. The picket line there was fixed about half a block from the corner, and the orders of the men on the line were to halt everybody when they got within fifteen feet.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Richard Mitcheil, the starter of the Putnam and Halsey street line, came down Broadway and turned into Halsey street on his way to the power house. The picket line was made up of men of the Seventh Regiment. When within twenty feet of the line the soldier cried "Halt!" Mitchell knew all the men, and, presuming on that acquaintance, he did not obey the order. It was dark and the sentry could not see his face.

Just before Mitchell turned into Halsey street he passed a crowd of eight or nine men, and one of them followed him. The sentry called "Hait" to him, too, but he kept right on. The command was given again, and when the second man got within the fifteen-foot limit, it was given a third time in louder tones than before, and then three of the sentries raised their rifles and fired point blank. Both men fell.

The shots brought out half the soldiers in the power house, and a crowd of 300 or 400 people gathered outside the picket line. The crowd was kept back by the sentries, who shouted that if any one dared to come nearer they would fire

Mitchell and the other man were picked up by he soldiers, and Mitchell, who was immediately identified, was taken to the power house. The other man, who was not known, was taken to a drug store at the corner of Broadway by the police, and ambulances were telephoned for. The stranger was unconscious. He had been shot through the jaw, and great pieces of the bone on each side had been carried away. Dr. Frank E. Wilson of 1,242 Bushwick avenue

was in the store and succeeded in restoring the man to consciousness. He could not speak. He wrote that his name was Henry Arns, and that he lived in Seventy-seventh street, New York. He was visiting relatives, he wrote, and he was on his way to get a glass of beer when he got within the dead line. He didn't think the soldiers would shoot.

An ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital came and his wounds were dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Mylod and he was taken away to the hospital. The surgeon said that he would probably die. Mitchell in the meantime had had no medical attendance. He had been shot through both arms

and through the left wrist. He said he didn't think the soldiers would fire because he thought they knew him, and he thought maybe they were joking with him when they called on him Mitchell lives at 1,598 Bushwick avenue. He is an old English army officer, and he ought to have known that when a sentry says halt he is likely to shoot the next minute. The ambulance

came back for Mitchell after Arns had been delivered to the hospital. The surgeon said that the wounds were not fatal, but that one at least of Mitchell's arms would always be crippled. After the shooting the sentry lines were doubled, the crowd that had vathered outside of them was driven away at the point of the bayonet, and at midnight everything was quiet.

Arns was poorly dressed, and from the fact that he could not tell just where he lived in Seventyseventh street, it is not believed that he fived there at all. The bullet that struck Arns and went through his jaw travelled clear across the street, went through the plate glass window of John Eckhoff's confectionery store at 1,571 Broadway, and came within a foot of his daughter, who was

Mitchell admitted to Col. Appleton after the chooting that no blame was to be attached to the soldiers.

He heard the order, he said, and did not obey because he had gone inside the line before, and thought it would be all right. The Colonel says the soldiers simply followed orders.

The reports of Monday's troubles induced prompt action on the part of Gov. Morton and the commanding officers of the State militia. and early in the afternoon, without waiting to hear from the Brooklyn authorities, Brig.-tien. R. S. Oliver, commanding the Third Brigade, basued the following order to the officers and nen under his command:

Make all preparations to move your command to Brooklyn. Field uniforms and equipments, cooking outfit. Also prepare to obtain R. S. OLIVER. " Brigadier-General.

" H. C. CUSHMAN, A. A. G." This order was sent by wire to the command-

ers of all the military organizations outside of the city of Albany, and after it was issued Adlt.-Gen. McAlpin started for Brooklyn on a special train. Upon his arrival in this city he went to Brooklyn, accompanied by Col. Green, Assistant Inspector General: Major Burbank, '. S. A., and Col. Marwin, Gov. Morton's mill tary secretary. The party went to the City Hall and were closeted with Mayor Schleren for nearly an hour. From there they went to Gen. McLeer's headquarters in the Hall of Records. Mayor Schieren followed in a few minutes.

and Police Commissioner Welles, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Olin, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Frothingham, Col. Marwin, and several officers of interior rank, were present at he conference which followed. After a session of two hours Gen. McAlpin left. There is nothing new to tell you," he said to reporter. "I simply came here to ascertain

what the exact situation was and report to the invernor. I found the situation very favorable, The Mayor expressed himself as satisfied that business. everything was in good shape, and the presence Just at dusk one of the policemen who was of more troops would be unnecessary." While the statement of Gen. McAlpin and of

Separate Company of Yonkers was ordered out during the day, and started for Brooklyn on a night train. It is also a fact that the available force of peace officers is to be increased by upward of 500 special policemen. Of this number 125 were sworn in yesterday, and the others

will be sworn in as soon as they can be obtained. STRIKE OF ELECTRIC LINEMEN.

The situation, so far as the railroads is concerned, was made more serious last night by the decision of the 700 electric linemen to Join the strikers. The easiest way to cripple a teolicy read is to cut the wires. To repair such damage requires the work of a skilled man. The strikers gave it out Monday night that the linemen were going to join them in the morning, and at the same time they began cutting wires right and left. The wires were cut in half a dozen places. in Gates avenue, where the rioting occurred,

They were cut in Broadway, in Third avenue. in Fulton street, in Halph avenue, and in half a dozen other streets. In some places the strikera carried away with them great pieces of the wire that they cut out, making the work of repair still more difficult. A repair wagon was sent out early in the morning to repair some of this line at Gates avenue and Myrtle avenue. Therewas a big crowd and the men refused to do the

The foreman ordered them to: they said they vouldn't, and they were driven back to the stables. This fact was telephoned to Police Headquarters, and it was given out positively there that the linemen had declared a strike. Color was lent to this statement by the fact that the Executive Hoard of the organization which the linemen are members were holding a meeting. It was said that the order to strike

came from this Board. With the wires down everywhere, and all the linemen in this part of the country organized, the condition of mind in which the railroad officials were can be imagined. About 10 o'clock, when the meeting of the linemen was over, it was announced that no strike had been ordered, because the Executive Board of District Assembly 75 of the Knights of Labor, managing the strike of the motormen and conductors, had not asked the men to go out, and did not want them to, though it was said that the linemen were in sympathy with the strikers, and would certainly have gone out had they been asked to.

In explanation of the action of the twelve men in refusing to repair the wires in Myrtle avenue t was said that the crowd gathered there was a threatening one, and that the men would not vorz because there was not sufficient protection should they be attacked. But the situation hanged during the afternoon, and the prohibition of the district assembly was withdrawn. The reason for this was the closing of Odd Fellows' Hali in Palmetto street, near Myrtle avenue. This is the headquarters of Local Assembly 2.878, and is within a block of the Ridgewood stables, where three companies of the Seventh Regiment are stationed, under Major Abrams.

Shortly before 4 o'clock, when the first Gates wenue car was started, a charge was made by the troops to clear the streets. A large number of strikers retreated into the hall, and Major Abrams deemed it wise to clese the doors. one was permitted to pass in or out, and for nearly two hours about 200 men were confined in the building. When the running of the cars was stopped the doors were opened. Among those who tried to get in was Mr.

drew his instructions to the linemen, with the wish at least implied, that they should go out. At 6 o'clock Mr. Connelly made this statement: "Every lineman will be ordered out in the morning, and those who remain will know what they are doing. Everything is quiet and the

tion of the soldiery that he forthwith with-

men are firm. The reason the motormen and conductors did not want the linemen to strike was that it would have given the railroad companies an additional excuse for failing to get all their lines in operation quickly. This also is the reason that the strikers and their friends did not begin wire cutting sooner in the game.

They believed that it was impossible for the ompanies to secure reliable men to take their places, and that once that was apparent in would be possible to induce the Attorney-tieneral or the proper authority to begin actio against the companies that might end in the forgo a great ways toward squeezing a compromise. If the wires were cut the companies could say although the men they employed had all the protection necessary, their wires were not pro-

tected, and they couldn't run their care until Of course, to protect the wires would require policeman every twenty feet of the 275 miles of railroad that the companies operate, and the whole National Guard of the State of New York

ould hardly furnish men enough. The strikers say now that no wires have been ut by any of their men, but that they have all been cut by persons who have no other interest than a sympathetic one, and they look on the cutting as one of the principal dangers to the

success of their cause. If they once make up their mind that their cause is lost there will probably be some wire cutting beside which the present is nothing at

The railroad companies succeeded yesterday in starting three new lines of cars. They were the Butler street and Fifteenth street lines of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad and the Greene and Gates avenue line of the Brooklyn City Railroad.

On the Butler street line six cars were during the day, and about as many on the Fifteenth. Seventeen cars were run on the Greene and Gates avenue line between 4 o'clock and 6 in the afternoon. The first car did not start until 4 o'clock. The opening of these lines makes fifteen of

the lines that were tied up now in partial opera-

tion. On few of the lines have the full number of cars been run yet, and on none of them have cars been run later than 10 o'clock at night. The Atlantic avenue lines all stopped at o'clock last night, the Brooklyn City lines at 8:30, and the Broadway line of the Brooklyn Queens County and Suburban system stopped it 10. The companies say that they will one many new lines to-day; but this is what the have said every day since the strike began.

Brooklyn tity Rallroad Murtle avenue, tireene and tiates avenues, Fulton street Putnam and Halsey streets, Court street, Third

At 10th elelect last wight it was announced

evenne, Flatbush avenue Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railond Broadway, Sumper avenue, Halph avenue, Reld avenue. Atlantic Avenue Raffroad Fifth avenu

Seventh avenue, Ninth avenue, Eifteenth street

Bergen street, Butler afreet, and Boyt street.

THO SHOTS FIRED.

Many Cases of Violence.

Several surprises were in store for the striker and idlers who gathered around the depot of the Greene and Gates avenue lines at Ridgewood yesterday, and one of them was the temper qu the police, whom they had supposed to be it sympathy with them. But two policemen had been shot on Monday night, and the men who were on duty yesterday were not in a humor to stand any fooling. They handled the strikers roughly on every occasion and they didn't heal late to show their revolvers in a way that meant

guarding a car had his eyes filled with red pepper thrown by a woman, and that didn't tend to the Mayor as well were positive that no more | make the police treat the strikers any more

troops were needed, it is a fact that the Eleventh | gently. It was believed that after the volleys of the Seventh Regiment men on Monday night in protecting a car of the tireme and tistes Avenue line that the Ridgewood depot would be the centre of trouble yesterday. The strikers esserted that no more cars should be run from that depot, and during the early part of the day looked as if they would make good their threats. The Second Battation of the Seventh Regiment, consisting of Companies B. D. and G. under command of Major Abrams, bad no part in the incidents of the day until the moldie of the afternoon

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NO MORE FOOLING WITH MORS.

The strikers who gathered on the street corners at a safe distance from the depot and in the neighboring saloons were just beginning to congratulate themselves on closing up the Greene and trates avenue line when Major Abrams's three companies unexpectedly marched out of the depot, cleared the adjoining streets, and sent a strong guard down teates avenue. Hefore the strikers had recovered from the surout of the Ridgewood depot, heavily guarded by police with revolvers drawn, and bumning its way shown Myrtle avenue through the sols diers on either side wheeled into Gates avenue. were twelve men in the lot. When they got to and was off at racing speed. Another followed the place where the wire had been out there. It and another, not, i nineteen cars had been sent out to go over the line and return. This was the thing that the strikers had asserted would not occur, but two shots and the sigit of the Seventh men marching to their pasts and then loading their pieces with ball carridges took the sand out of them.

Before the commany was able to send its rare out, however, it had trouble. From the tone the cars were started until the last one returned in the dark with its lights going and several windows broken, the scenes around the depot were shifting, and at a lively rate. Major Abrams said that it was clearly understood that if the ricters made any assault on the soldiers there would be no builets sent up toward the chimneys.

"The time has passed for any more nonsense," he said, "and hereafter when we fire a volley it will mean business."

ACTIVE WORK BY THE COMPANIES. The railroad company wasn't bluffed a bit by

the reception given to their cars on Monday night, and they began the day with active preparations to start more cars. During the night their electric lines had been cut in various places, and at 9 o'clock the company ordered a dozen linemen stationed at the Ridgewood depot to go out and repair the lines. They refused at first, saying that they wouldn't fix up lines for non-union men to operate. They denied that they were on a strike. Later, however, they went to work, and before 3 o'clock the entire system of the Greene and Gates avenue line was in order and ready for operation. Apparently the striker-, who were reënforced by all the idle men in the neighborhood, were not aware that these repairs had been made, for they took matters easy, confident that the company had been successfully blocked. Up to this time there were few soldiers in the streets, and most of the guard duty was done by policemen. There were in the Ridgewood depot about twenty non-union men who had been brought there on Monday night to operate the cars. Most of them came from other cities, several having been recruited in Chicago. There was no sign of unusual activity around the depot. A sergeant and a squad of police guarded the stairs from the Ridgewood station of the elevated road, and advised all Connelly, who was so much incensed at the acpassengers to get out of the neighborhood as quickly as possible. The guard lines were about hundred yards from the depot in each direction. Within them all saloons were closed.

The windows of the houses within these lines were filled with the faces of women and children, who flattened their noses against the glass and watched the police.

MORE NON-UNION MEN ARRIVE. This was the condition of affairs when shouts vere heard in the direction of Gates avenue a few minutes after 3, and a car came rattling and the corner into Myrtle avenue and up to

the Ridgewood depot. On the front platform were Sergeant Sutton with four policemen. Capt. Kitzer with four more policemen stood on the rear platform. The two officers carried their revolvers in their hands. Within the car were a score of non-union men who had been brought to the depot to go to work, and at once. The idlers who had been hanging out in a saloon down on Palmetto street came out and ap-

proached the depot

"Get back, get back there," shouted the po The sentries of the Seventh spread out. A Cant. Kitzer jumped off the car he saw half a lozen men who had walked from the elevated station out on the track of the elevated road until they were standing almost over the depot. Pointing his revolver at them, he called out, Get off that track and clear out at once. This means business, and I don't want any fooling. Clear out," and they did. A squad of mounted colice galloped up, protecting a repair wagon that had just been over the road to see that ev-

erything was in working order. A dozen men were in the wagon, and each one looked as if he xpected a brick to hit him at any momen Down Myrtle avenue and beyond the guard ines some one shouted, "Scab, scab." mounted policemen galloped down the street,

nd the men who had shouted scooted into hallways and around corners.

THE MARCH OF TROOPS A bugle sounded in the depot, and two mintes later G Company, under command of Capt. James B. Dewson, filed out and turned down Myrtle avenue toward Gates. As they marched they spread their formation until it reached from curb to curb and swept everything before it. B Company under Captain Daniel A. Nesbitt, filed out after them and marched up Myrtle avenue in the same formation to guard the approach to the depot from that side. Capt. Willard C. Fisk, with D Company, 107 strong,

guarded the side streets. policemen, and every one except the newspaper men was sent outside of the lines. It was experted that the strikers would take this occasion to make all assault on the depot, and the chances of revolver shots and stones on the wing made it an unpopular neighborhood for those who had gathered from curiosity.

IMPRIMONED IN A SALOON.

The strikers had established a temporary headquarters in a saloon down Palmetto street. hat the following lines would be operated this | about 200 yards from the depot. With a line of sharpshooters in front, with their guns carried ready for work, Capt, Fisk's men marched down this street, pushing the crowd in front of them. About thirty men were pocketed in the saloon. When they say the soldiers approaching they made a rush to get out. The first man who opened the door ran up against a Seventh Regisent man's bayonet. "Get back." shouted Capt. Fisk.

"But we want to get out," answered the man

in the door. There were a score of men behind "You will have to stay there now," replied

Capt. Fisk, and he posted a corporal and a guard in front of the door to see that they did stay there. About two hours later these men were permitted to leave the saloon. They had missed all the fun, and they said that the proprietor had all of their money. A SHOT AT A WINDO

In the mean time 6 Company had been wheel-ing into position at the corner of Myrtle and Gates avenues. The sharpshooters in front had their guns inaded with ball cartridges, and as

they advanced down the street they called out: "Close those windows, close those windows. Just at the corner of Gates and Myrtle avenues there stands a two-story frame house with windows that command every car that might be run. One of these windows was open, and several heads were sticking out of it

"Close that window," shouted a soldier. The